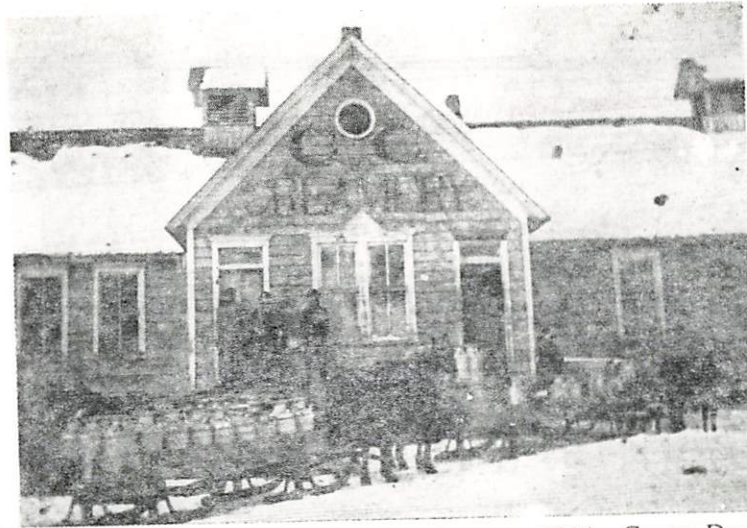


Father Mills  
had a sawmill in or near  
Upper Settlement in Snake Creek  
(water poured)



Wine & food



The Charleston Co-Operative Creamery begun in 1894 by George Daybell and later expanded to this building by Mr. Daybell and Joseph R. Murdock.

Joseph Murdock,  
Son of Nymphus C  
Murdock built a sawmill  
on Provo River near  
Charleston.

(see #13UM p 999)

they had seven milk wagons bringing in milk from local farms. They processed about 21,000 gallons of milk a day, and sold their butter, cheese and other milk products as far west as California and into the eastern markets.

Nymphas C. Murdock's son, Joseph, built a saw mill on the Provo River just north of Charleston, east of the Provo River bridge and west of the George Edwards home. A pond was also built in which water was stored over-night to provide a sufficient supply for the following day's operation. Logs were hauled from all parts of the valley to the saw mill which operated successfully for many years.

Through the years there have been many other businesses in Charleston. Emil Kohler ran a meat market, while Phoebe North Daybell had a millinery shop. Sarah Ritchie Wright had a fine dressmaking parlor, while Ernest Bates was proprietor of a popular ice cream and confectionary parlor. One of the state's leading mid-wives, Mrs. Etta Wagstaff, also practiced in Charleston.

Charleston's main industrial efforts, however, have centered around agriculture. Thousands of acres of meadow lands have supported large herds of dairy cattle, flocks of blooded sheep and hundreds of head of fine beef cattle.

From the farms near Charleston have annually come some 40,000 bushels of grain and hundreds of tons of hay. Bishop John M. Ritchie and some associates purchased and imported a herd of some 300 head of pure-bred Hereford cattle, and later Hyrum, Moroni and Fred Winter-ton and John C. Whiting imported fine breeding stock to make Charles-



Nicol  
and Henry S. Alexander  
had a sawmill in Lake  
Creek



William Ephriam Nuttall  
had a sawmill in the  
Strawberry Valley. His  
son, William George Nuttall  
managed it.

(See HBU pp 911-912, 915, 972  
and 974-5)

This mill was near  
Strawberry Peak.





WILLIAM GEORGE NUTTALL  
AND JULIET WALL



On March 4, 1853, in a wagon bed, sitting in the snow on the bank of Provo river, very close to the point where Highway 91 now crosses, a baby boy named William George was born to William Ephraim and Rosamond Watson Nuttall, while they were guarding the sugar machinery. About the time his father became bishop of Provo Third Ward the boy started school. Being a bashful lad, when the teacher asked him his name, with tears in his eyes he wailed, "My name is Willie George Nuttall and I want to go home." He was called Willie George from then on.

In his youth he enjoyed such things as swimming and fishing, and was baptized in 1861 in the Provo River. After his parents moved to Wallsburg he worked on his father's farm and for a couple of months during the winter each year he went to school. As a young man he wooed and won the beautiful Juliet Wall, daughter of William Madison and Nancy Haws Wall. He took her to Salt Lake City in a wagon, where, on December 8, 1873, they were married in the Endowment House. He was a good worker and manager, for he soon

had a nice house with three large rooms for his bride.

Each summer he and his family went out to Strawberry Valley, where he managed his father's sawmill. Here in the mountains between Wallsburg and Strawberry they cut the trees, dragged the logs into the mill and sawed them into lumber. The crops were planted in the spring before they left town, the livestock taken with them and the younger children herded the cattle in the lush Alpine meadows in Strawberry. Each week or so, a couple of the children were sent back to Wallsburg to water the crops, check on things at home, and bring back needed supplies. Twelve to 14 men were hired to help operate the mill. Juliet cooked and kept camp for this group, in addition to caring for her own. In the winter she made rugs and carpets for her home, quilts and bedding clothes for the children, knitted their stockings and mittens and had charge of the produce of the garden.

William George married a second wife in 1882, while plural marriage was still practiced. Her name was Louise Jane Kerby, born December 13, 1864, daughter of Francis Kerby and Mary Le Carnu Kerby. She had two children. She later got a Church divorce.

Around 1895-96 the sawmill was sold and in 1897 he was called on a mission to the Southern States. He had many interesting experiences there, since the people were generally hostile toward Mormon Elders. At one place he and his companion visited there was a big dog in the yard, but it never moved when they went in. The people wanted to know how they got in, for no one had ever gotten by him before. The dog had to be locked up before they could leave. While he was gone his wife and family took care of 100 cattle and did all the work on the large farm.

In 1900 his oldest son, William Albert, was called on a mission to New Zealand. William George continued to farm until 1914, when they sold out, bought a nice home in Provo and planned to retire. The next February, Juliet died following an operation. Several years later he married Eva Ingram of Nephi, his third wife. She was a very fine woman and was kind to him.

Early in 1926 it was found he had diabetes. There was no adrenalin then, so the

doctors couldn't do much for him. He passed away June 25, 1926, and Eva died at Nephi on February 5, 1956.

William George and Juliet Wall's children: Nancy Eleanor, William Albert, George Madison, Juliet, Isaac Wall, Mary Rosamond, Josephine, Leonard Wall, Eugene, Geneva, Ellis Watson and James Vernard.

William's and Louise Jane Kerby Nuttall's children: William Walter and John.

William and Eva Ingram (third marriage) no children.

*William George Nuttall  
managed his father's (Wm  
E Nuttall's) sawmill in  
Strawberry Valley till 1895-6.  
He 1st took it over in 1880*



WILLIAM HENRY AND MARY  
SESSIONS OAKS



William Henry Oaks was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on July 17, 1849, son of Hyrum and Sarah Woods Oaks. He mar-

886

*Farmer  
Lumberman*

DANIEL BIOGRAPHIES

887

ried Mary Sessions in the fall of 1871 in the Salt Lake Endowment House. Mary died in 1880 and William died March 28, 1923.

William Henry Oaks came to Utah with his parents, Hyrum and Sarah Woods Oaks, in 1852, settling at what is now American Fork. They later moved to a farm near Provo City for two years before coming to Heber Valley and later moving to a homestead at the mouth of Daniels Canyon.

He helped many times to drive back the Indians, who gave the settlers so much trouble. William was a Blackhawk War veteran and was drawing a pension at the time of his death for services he rendered during that time.

William and Mary Sessions had three children, two boys and a girl. His wife died in 1880 and the children all preceded him in death.

He was of a pioneering disposition, spending much time in the mountains. There probably is no other man in the West who has killed more bears than did he, and it mostly was all done before the days of the modern breech loading rifles came into use.

He left Wasatch County with his father and two brothers to go into the lumbering business in which he was active for 10 years, then engaging in farming a number of years. He lived with his nephew, Ed L. Oaks, his last years, and stated in his last illness he had never had a doctor called to aid him before.



## HENRY AND ELIZA JANE HARVEY OHLWILER

Henry Ohlwiler was born September 15, 1833, in Harbor Creek, Erie County, Pennsylvania, son of Fredrick and Anna Mary Chule Ohlwiler. He married Eliza Jane Harvey on January 30, 1866, in Heber, and later was sealed in the Endowment House. Eliza Jane Harvey was born at Winter Quarters, Nebraska, on April 2, 1848. Her father, Benjamin Baker, died before her birth, and her mother died in giving birth. John and Eliza Harvey, who adopted the baby, lost a child at the same time, and so agreed to rear her. Henry Ohlwiler died on February 25, 1910, in Heber, and Eliza died on March 26, 1927.

Henry grew up in a family of strong and devout Presbyterians. Clothing to wear on Sunday was always made ready for wear on Saturday. Wood cutting and carrying was a Saturday chore. No whistling was allowed on Sunday.

The family of nine boys and two girls, with the parents, lived on a large and prosperous farm and orchard, in a fine home. Here the children were trained in hon-

465

esty and righteous living, which stayed with them through life.

Soon after Henry came to Utah, in 1863, he and Pomp Dennis, a boyhood friend, met Peter Shirts, who brought them to Heber, stopping at Midway. One of the first families he met in Heber was that of Dick Sessions, with whom he lived until his marriage.

He lived among the Mormon people like them, and accepted their religion as the true one. He was baptized within a year by Dick Sessions.

In 1866 he married Eliza Jane Harvey. Their home was a one-room log cabin on the lot where the Ohlwiler home now stands. The furniture was meager, but they were proud of one set of chairs purchased by rails which Henry cut and sold.

He provided well for his family by his labors. He was the first man to make chairs of the stakes at the head of the Provo River. In 1868 he had a contract on the new railroad with John Harvey. He freighted from Salt Lake to Heber. One time for a load of wood he got ten yards of bleach wood \$1 a yard.

In 1869 he worked with Joseph Moulton and others at Witt's sawmill. He was an excellent carpenter and also a splendid woodsmen, being able to cut and use wood quicker than many men.

He served in troubles with the Indians during the Blackhawk War. One time he had to take an Indian caught stealing cattle to the head of the canyon, to send him back to his people. Many times he stood guard to protect the people.

Though quiet and unassuming, Henry was active in community and Church affairs. He was a school trustee several terms, road supervisor a number of years. He was in the presidency of the Elders' Quorum. He remained true to the gospel and faithful to all its requirements.

Henry and his wife, Eliza, had seven children, the parents of six daughters and one son. One son and four grandchildren were his missionaries for the Church.

Eliza was known throughout her life for her love of flowers and her ability to grow them, and also for her fine sewing, knitting and handwork. She lived under difficult pioneer conditions, but always was able to do her share in keeping a clean house and plac-

ant surroundings. When her husband was away at work she always saw that the outside chores were accomplished also. Characteristic of her life were the spirit of industry and thrift.

*Sawmill  
worker  
& woodsmen*

